The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,883.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrence, Each—Rupee 1.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

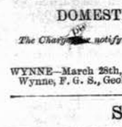
BIRTH.

WYNNE—March 26th, at Bhooj, Kutch, the wife of A. B. Wynne, F. G. S., Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. M. TURNER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	18	" Bimlipatam	18
" Mangalore	17	" Vizagapatam	19
" Cannanore	18	" Coconada	19
" Calicut	15	" Madras	23
" Cochin	19	" Pondicherry	22
" Tuticorin	20	" Negapatam	24
" Colombo	20	" Galle	"
" Galle	"	" Colombo	27
" Negapatam	24	" Tuticorin	28
" Pondicherry	"	" Cochin	29
" Madras	27	" Calicut	30
" Coconada	29	" Cannanore	1
" Vizagapatam	30	" Mangalore	2
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	3
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 4th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "SLIEVE DONARD," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent of Ship *Slieve Donard*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain MCPHERSON, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain MCPHERSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain MCPHERSON, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THE Ship "COMBERMERE," from Calcutta *via* Moulmein, (where she put in as a port of distress to repair and refit), having arrived, Consignees are requested to call at the Office of MR. T. LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Average Stater, Nessit Lane, to produce their Bills of Lading, sign the Average Bond, and pay a deposit on their respective Consignments of Goods, and the Freight thereon, when a Delivery Order will be given to them, and unless the respective Consignees come forward within three days from this date, the Goods will be landed at their own risk and expense.

HAJEE TAR SALLAY MAHOMED, Owner of the *Combermere*.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malavar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX.—Those persons who are liable to pay the License Tax, but have not yet taken out Licenses, are reminded that they now incur the risk of prosecution in the Police Courts.

One half the fine inflicted on a defaulter will be paid by the Commissioner to the person on whose information the conviction was obtained.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. B. VICCAJEE, Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LA CHAUX DE FONDS SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£46 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co. Treasurers and Managers

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

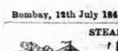
First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

2	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Coored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean-Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P. M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Masts, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 13th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of passing such Resolutions as may be necessary for the voluntary winding up of the Company and sale of the Company's Premises.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...Rs. 20
No. 2	" 28
No. 3	" 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA a specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lombago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonory Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, quarter-pints, half-pints, and pints.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.—Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.—No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Agents in Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Perozshah Brothers.

Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatboy.

Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.

Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Walter Meiklejohn.

Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.

Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.

Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.

Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall; Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.

Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.

Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.

Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.

Shanghai.—H. Fogg & Co.

Cape of Good Hope—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Bridge & Co.) At Bridge's Celebrated Sarsaparilla, also Ginger & Camomile Depot.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as CONTRACTORS, under the name of COLEMAN and ROSE, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP on the 21st FEBRUARY 1868.

H. COLEMAN,
J. ABERNETHY ROSE.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress I. BRYSON.

A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, JR.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL,

(NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this old and excellent HOTEL, has much pleasure to announce that it has been recently refitted with comfortable accommodation for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The spacious Garden Grounds have also been considerably improved and embellished with Flower and other Plants.—Charges moderate. Carriages always available.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 on Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Cammatteepoora.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN, Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
ASSISTANT MASTERS.
Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B. A., New College, Oxford.
&c, &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED. And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups &c. &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK	AND	WATCH
viz.		viz.
CHURCH,		LEVER,
STABLE,		CHRONOMETER,
HALL,		HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,		KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,		CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.		PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.				SILVER CASES.			
Open face double cases.		*Hunters.*		*Open face double cases.*		*Hunters.*	
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.							
10	10 0	13	13 0	4	4 0	5	5 0
15	15 0	18	18 0	6	6 0	7	7 0
20	0 0	23	0 0	10	10 0	11	11 0
30	0 0	35	0 0	17	17 0	20	0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.							
42	0 0	45	0 0	33	0 0	35	0 0
52	0 0	56	0 0	43	0 0	45	0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.							
55	0 0	58	0 0	45	0 0	48	0 0
75	0 0	80	0 0	65	0 0	68	0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.							
30	0 0	33	0 0	20	0 0	22	0 0
35	0 0	38	0 0	25	0 0	28	0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.							
14	14 0	...	...	5	5 0	...	...
21	0 0	...	...	8	8 0	...	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.							
5	5 0	8	8 0	2	2 0	3	3 0
9	9 0	12	12 0	4	4 0	5	5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON, CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS, 25 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London, Established 1749.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to 1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part, between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, lately occupied by J. H. SMITH, P. & O. Co., with good Compound, Water Pipes and Stable, and every suitable convenience for Europeans. Satisfactory references have been given by the old tenants of the place. Rent Rs. 50. Apply on the spot, or to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Glass Merchant, Gunbow Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING in a quiet and respectable family. Address "J. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED, one who can write quickly and well, and is sharp in Accounts. Apply by letter to "QUIZ," care of *Bombay Gazette*

WANTED, an OVERSEER, under the Local Fund Committee of Dhawar. Salary Rupees 100 per mensum, with One Rupee per diem as travelling allowance when out in the districts.

None need apply who are not acquainted with Surveying and Plan Drawing. A knowledge of English and Canarese or Marathi indispensable.

Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the President Local Fund Committee, Dharwar.

L. REID, Collector and President, L. F. Committee. Dharwar, Collector's Office, 20th March 1868.

NOTICES.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, being equal to 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after WEDNESDAY the 1st of April to Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the Office, 14 Meadow Street. HOWARD BROTHERS,

Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER, G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat...	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	" 45	Trousers.....	" 22
Morning Coat	" 35	Waistcoat.....	" 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	" 16
Waist-coat	" 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat.....	" 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.,

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY., Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E. Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C. Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Six Months in India. 2 vols. By Miss Mary Carpenter..... ..... Rs.	13 8
Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	5 12
Life in Abyssinia: being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns, 2nd edn., with a new introduction, Map and illustrations.....	5 12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. "Mens Sana in corpora Sano." By G. Y. Hunter, M.R.C.S, L.S. A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn.	2 12
A Manual of the Diseases of the Skin, coloured illustrations. By B. Squire, M.B., F.L.S., &c.	18 0
Outlines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.	24 0
Engineering field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks; or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation. By W. D. Haskoll, C.E	15 0
Dickens's Bleak House. Author's illust. Edn ...	2 12
Benfey's Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition.....	8 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs.....	3 12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition	5 12
——Pendennis. 2 vols. Vols. 3 and 4 ditto.....	11 8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the nerves. By Drs S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. Keen, U. S. Army.....	4 8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton...	12 0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word	5 12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr ct.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	68 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Broker's Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
600,000	200	25	12½	China Bank	5½ per share
800,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	
1,00 0 0	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	270 p ct pm
1 000 0	200	500	9	Delhi and London	Nominal
900,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	No quot.
				London & China	14
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	184 p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	63 p. ct.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	120
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	435 p. s
	250	062	....	Guzerat Bank	83 p. s
					65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per sh.
1,000,00	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	35 sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	....	Frere Land Co.	145 per sh.
100,000	3,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	690 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	945

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

350,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,310	25	G. Oriental and River Steam Nav. Co.	558 per s
360,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,475 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vicgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0¼.
Calcutta	At sight	990.
Do,	30 days' sight	991.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities Mercantile Bills		6 percent 8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1835-36	92
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Do.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	112½
Five and a half per cent.		111¼
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 325
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 320
German Crowns	" 310
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223.
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 0 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1st APRIL.

PER CANDY.

Comrawuttee	Old		170 to 175
Akote			
Khandeish			160 to 165
Barsee			
Dholleras			195 to 197
Bhownuggur			
Broach			195 to 197
Vingorla			180 to 185
Compta			180 to 185
Dharwar Sawginned			190 to 195
Comrawuttee	New		210 to 215
Akote			
Broach			225 to 228
Dholleras			
Bhownuggur			222 to 225
Veeravali			185 to 190

Ready Sales... ... ... 675 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,700 "
Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 1.

Clarke, Brigade Major, 46th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Mennie, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Poona.
Mills, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Benares.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1ST APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5 £2 0s. 0d. to £2 10
By Overland Route		
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	
" Mauritius	Rs. ½ per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
April 1	Bucentaur	Babot	Annesley Bay, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 1	Lord Palmerston	Fernie	Annesley Bay.
	Oriental (s)	Hutchinson	Annesley Bay.
	King of Italy	Meredith	Annesley Bay.
	Asia (s)	Irvine	Annesley Bay.
	Coromandel	Lindsay	Annesley Bay.
	City of Ningpo	Anderson	Havre.
	Oneza	Spurr	Liverpool.
	Cardros	Mackintosh	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque *Merle Blanc*, Seguinean, to Calingapatam.
Barque *Francis Banfield*, Pender, to Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Sisters Denard*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Blandina* Dudley, to London.
Ship *Thos & Lobo*, to Falmouth.

POSTAL NOTICES

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Zagheb, Annaghery, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	13 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 3 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

SANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	For 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
" 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
" 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	4 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR, KUTCH, AND KURRACHEE.

THE first-class S. S. "MANCHESTER" having undergone a thorough repair in the Government Dockyard, and coppered, will sail for the undermentioned Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th of April at noon precisely.

VERAVUL, DWARKA,
MANGROLE, OUTCH MANDAVIE,
POREBUNDER KURRACHEE.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SOONDERJEE VALJEE & Co., Cloth Market, near the Juma Musjid.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 10th instant.)

THE new Iron Clipper ship "ARDGOWAN," 1,282 tons register, classed A 1 at Lloyds, ALEXANDER KERR, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to
W. MOOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Ardgowan*.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co.—FOR SALE for export only, 2 breech-loading CARBINES, with Moulds and Plugs for muzzle-loading,—sighted for 1,000 yards.

Also a few breech and muzzle-loading GUNS and RIFLES for Sporting purposes.

CHARLES CARTER.

1, Bruce Lane, 2nd April 1868.

A GENTLEMAN, aged 35, recently from England, would be glad to RESIDE & BOARD with a PROTESTANT FAMILY: an upper-storied Bungalow preferred. Reply as to locality, humber in family, with terms, &c., to "W. Z.," Post Office, until called for.

DON'T READ THIS!

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Proprietor.—The Honourable Vaniaekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1868.

STILL ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHING—

There are three muscles to draw the mouth up, and only one to draw it down; which signifies that we are to laugh three times as much as we cry. Laughing promotes digestion, by jarring the internal organs. Every organ in the human system requires exercise to maintain it in health; hence laughing was intended to regulate the internal organs. Many people resort to medicine to restore that which might be remedied by a hearty laugh. Laughing equalises the circulation and produces a general excitement of the system, highly conducive to health.

As an instance of this, observe the rosy hue of a young lady's cheek after indulging in a hearty laugh. Some people laugh in their sleeves, and some behind the door; these are smothered laughs, and are highly injurious to the system. There are many other laughs, such as the giggle, the snicker, the twist of the mouth, &c., &c., all of which are spurious, and injurious. The true and genuine laugh, which counteracts the blues, ennui, and many other complaints prevalent amongst those who are exiles in the GORGEOUS EAST, will be administered by

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
numbering
NINE FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS.

Engagement of

HERR STEINHART,
Solo Clarionett and Contra Bass.

DECIDED SUCCESS
of
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS,
who will appear in a Selection of their
EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE
of
CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Wit, Fun, Mirth, Frolic, Music, and FRIVOLOITY.

DAVE CARSON,
For the first time in Bombay will appear in a new and original character, entitled,

GRANDFATHER BEN:
or,
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO;
Acknowledged by the Press to be an Impersonation equal to
THE BENGALEE BABOO.

PROGARMME KO DHEKHO.

PART FIRST.

MEDLEY OVERTURE—*Faust*.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS,—*We're the boys for pleasure*.....Company.
MY OWN MY BEAUTIFUL,.....Mr. W. Burton.
BONES'S COURTSHIP,.....Dave Carson.
DAISY DELL,.....Mr. S. Herberte.
POOR AUNT DINAH,..... ,, G. Southam.
DREAMING OF ANGELS,...Messrs. Carson Burton, Herberte and Southam.

Finale to Part First,
MOLL ROW! KWATCHK!! PHUTT!!!
DAVE CARSON.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

Ballad—THOU ART SO NEAR, (Reichart)...Mr. S. Herberte
Clarionet Solo—NORMA ....Herr Steinhart

DAVE CARSON
will then appear in his Original Characteristic Impersonation of
GRANDFATHER BEN:
or,
INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO.

VIOLIN SOLO.....*Fantasia, Il Trovatore*, ...Verdi,

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS:
Pianaforte Accompaniment
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

Couplets de la Coupe—(Galatea,)
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.

The Second Part will Conclude with the Wonderful Performance of

THE DWARFS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD
will commence with an
OUTRAGEOUS BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED,
THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS,
in which
DAVE CARSON.
will introduce his Wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces,
DAVE CARSON.
The Flower of the Abyssinian Army, by
DAVE CARSON'S FLOCK.
And as
THEODORE,
has not been seen yet,
Of course he
Will not be
X. I. B.
T. E. D.

The Performance will conclude with the
WARRIORS,
NEW SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
THEODORE SKEDADDLE.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 6
Stalls	,, 4
Upper Circle	,, 3
Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.

Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the
AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition.. Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

IF the charge which the *Indu Prakash*, in its Monday evening's issue, brings against us of wantonly, wilfully, and wickedly tampering with "State Documents" with a view to "mislead Government and the public," had not related to a question of supreme political importance, and one which, if it remains longer unredressed, will yet seriously complicate our relations with the Baroda State, we should not have deemed it necessary to notice the allegation. The State Documents so said to be "tampered with" are published treaties patent to all the world, and known in their whole details to the British Government, and it would have been the height of absurdity on our part—an absurdity, the force of which our contemporary does not seem to see—to attempt to hoax Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the veteran members of his Council, by palming off upon them the misquotation of a public treaty; as if His Excellency in deciding one of the greatest State questions which, perhaps, can come before him would base his judgment either upon ephemeral newspaper articles or brief newspaper quotations. His Excellency is in much greater danger of being warped and led by the official members of his Council who are committed to a given line of policy, and who may be excused for imagining that as he is comparatively new to the country, they (rich in experience) may take advantage of his supposed ignorance and talk him round to their own conclusions. This is a question, however, which does not acquire a knowledge of petty official details. It involves a great broad principle on which an opinion can be framed without the aid of that microscope by which men in office are prone to turn towards trifles and magnify them into unnatural proportions. If His Excellency is free to follow the instincts which every Englishman fresh from his native country must naturally bring with him, we think he can only have one feeling in reference to the imprisonment of the Guicowar's brother, and that is one of astonishment and impatience at the pusillanimity of the motive which permits the English Government to tolerate an act of arbitrary and tyrannical wrong-doing by the present Guicowar, which may endanger its relations with the next possible ruler of Baroda. Let us suppose for the sake of argument that Chima Saheb of Kolapore, whose case is referred to by the *Indu Prakash*, is a martyr to the injustice of the British Government, that surely is no reason whatever for an act of barbarity being perpetrated on the heir-apparent to the Guicowar throne. It certainly is no argument against the British Government interfering on behalf of the Baroda prisoner, on purely political grounds, and with the view simply of preserving amicable relations with the successors to the present sovereign. So far from its being an act of perverse interference with the privileges of a so-called independent Native State, it could only result in permanent advantage to both "powers," if we must really consider the Guicowar as a "power" at all. The British Government has not to look at the present merely; it has its future relations with Baroda also to look to; and a good deal depends on how it deals with the question we have raised. It may establish a precedent that will exclude it from all concern whatever in all time to come, with the internal affairs of Baroda, except that of seeing that the peace is kept; in which case Colonel Barr and his successors will be merely Head Ramosees entrusted with the duty of seeing that the Guicowar does not become a conspirator against the British Government and that the suspicious characters who infest His Highness' dominions do not break the peace of the realm. If we do not misunderstand the functions of Colonel Barr, he is nothing else but a sort of Head Ramosee already. It is beyond dispute that the remissness of the British Government now to exert its influence to see justice done, not between private individuls but between the two chief men in the State, will be construed into a precedent which there will be difficulty in breaking through hereafter. Our object the other day in quoting the treaty which we are accused by our native contemporary of garbling from unworthy motives, was to show that if Government did exert its influence it was only acting in accordance with the treaties between the Guicowar and the British Government. We wanted to show that the British Government not only had power to interfere, but was bound to interfere in the present quarrel. The clause from which we quoted provides (and we so quoted it) "that in the event of any "evil disposed persons attempting anything un- "fair or unreasonable against any person," &c. "or even should I myself, *or my successors*, com- "mit anything improper or unjust, the English "Government *shall* interfere and see in either "case that it is settled according to equity and "reason." It happens, however, that the clause contains first, an explanation, and second, a stipulation, both of which we omitted. The explanation is that "the articles" were written "conformably to Major Walker's suggestions and wishes," a fact which our contemporary seems to think of immense public interest. The stipulation is that the English Government was to interfere to protect against any evil disposed people the person of the then Dewan, his son, brother, nephew or relations, a fact which is not of the slightest moment except to show that if the English Government was then to interfere to protect the Dewan and his children and relatives, much more ought it to interfere to protect against conspiracy or capricious tyranny the heir-apparent to the throne. The gist of the obligation for our purpose is the stipulation which takes the British Government bound to interfere in the event of the "Guicowar himself or his successors committing anything improper or unjust," and seeing that it is settled "according to equity and reason."

Our contemporary who has sent to Baroda to get an exact measurement of the hole in which the Guicowar has put his brother, lays great stress upon the fact that it is not seven feet squar We are perfectly willing to admit that it may be the thirty thousandth part of an inch more or less. But the real question is, neither the size of the prison, nor the amount of leniency or cruelty (as the case may be) attending the imprisonment. It is the simple political fact of the man who may to-morrow be Guicowar of Baroda being kept in close confinement, it does not matter whether it is in a palace or a dungeon, without the shadow of a trial. This, we say, is dangerous to the future relations of the Government with Baroda, and it should not be tolerated a day except on the clearest evidence. We do not here advocate interference in the internal management of the Guicowar's State. If it contents the British Government to witness unmoved the extortion and extravagance of the Baroda Government, the grinding of the ryots to the dust, and the emptiness of the State exchequer, we can only regret it. This dispute, within the precincts of the palace, stands in a category peculiarly its own. If Government is satisfied on the best possible evidence that the prisoner is guilty of the crime imputed to him, it is bound to insist on measures being taken to prevent his ever ascending the throne. In a sunnud by Lord Canning the right of adoption was given to the present Guicowar, and we believe that His Highness is not indisposed to exercise it, if he is permitted. The exercise of that right will bar the prisoner, who, if he is a would-be assassin, is utterly unfit to rule in Baroda or meet any English gentleman who may be deputed thither as Resident. On the other hand, if the evidence is not such as warrants his imprisonment, the British Government should at the very threshold of this difficulty have insisted on his liberation, for he is not a private individual but a public personage, the property of the State, and standing in the same relation to the Guicowar as the Prince of Wales stands to the English Sovereign. The chief obstacle which Government has now to encounter is the length of time that has been allowed to elapse, but it is never too late to forestall a danger or undo a wrong.

THE *Englishman* (March 27):—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting yesterday, made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

THE same:—The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr has obtained leave of absence to Europe for four months, from the 25th instant, on medical certificate.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I read in your paper some days ago a paragraph about the organ in the Cathedral, which it seems has been bought, but not paid for, and the congregation was twitted with their assumption of a piety that could not be real in the presence of a sense of justice thus dead.

The writer of that paragraph did not carry my sympathies entirely with him. For one thing, a great part of the congregation could have had nothing to do with the purchasing of the instrument, and it is only those who purchase that should pay; then, as to those properly indebted, while wishing the organ builder well rewarded for his trouble, also without contending that lax principles in dealing with worldly affairs are in the least compensated for by loud professions of religious belief, I do not see that the organ builder will be in the least degree helped by any one now neglecting the public ordinances of religion, and in fine, Sir,—there may be debt without dishonour.

But, Sir, the incidents to which I am about to draw your attention, although they concern money, relate to more than debt, they involve dishonour, somewhere, and must be a cause of great scandal throughout the community. But I have not been the first to bring them before the public, though perhaps I am the first to bring them so in a full, clear, connected way, and I have no hesitation in saying that I think the time has come when the attention of Government and of the public ought to be drawn to this whole matter, and the trustees of the Cathedral have an opportunity of explanation as to transactions, to which they have been parties, and which involve consequences no less serious than those which I have described.

About eight or nine years ago, with the aid of the Christian Knowledge Society at home, a school was established in the Fort, in close alliance with the Church of England, for the instruction of girls whose parents could not afford to send them to Europe for that purpose, but also open to Jews, Hindoos, Parsees, and others. In 1864 the grant of the Christian Knowledge Society, which had been partly used at the same time in aid of a boys' school, became exhausted, and the Fort Christian school, as far as the education of girls is concerned, has since then been kept up with a short interval in 1865-66 by a lady, who I dare say will be much displeased by my mention of her name here, but Miss Prescott's modest, long-continued, self-denying, uncomplaining, zealous and enlightened labours in this behalf, carried on, however, I am bound to say, with but little assistance, encouragement, or favour from quarters where so much is due,—such labours at least do not deserve the slight that is now being put upon them, and, as it is in connexion with what I shall show to be a great public wrong that this is being done, I am constrained to connect the two matters together.

Well, in the days when Premchund Roychund was master of the situation, a Hindoo, whom the late Reverend Mr. Fletcher described as one who did not wish his left hand to know what his right was doing, contributed towards a building fund for this Fort School certain shares in a Joint Stock Company, which shares I find had, in September 1865, realized Rs. 42,500, and by a writing of Mr. Fletcher's of that date, now before me, I find that there was then a credit of the School building fund in all Rupees 56,500,—and held, as I understand, by the Cathedral trustees. Where is this money now? I may add that when calls came to be due upon those shares, Mr. Fletcher was excused from paying any, because he had got them only for this particular school, and had realised and held the value of them for that purpose only. This, if disputed, which I do not expect, can easily be proved in Bombay yet. I know Miss Prescott herself collected from personal friends in England from five to six hundred pounds towards an endowment fund for the same purpose, and that money I know is all safe in her own hands, ready to be devoted to the objects for which she obtained it when these are attainable. I know also that Government gave an active and substantial support to the same cause, and in the same sense. In a writing by our late Governor Sir Bartle Frere, dated Sept. 1865, I find the following:—

"Knowing how little Government can do for this class [as previously described] and how much Miss Prescott can and will do for its members, *if we can only give permanence to her agency*.—Government has given a very valuable site and a contribution to the building fund, on the sole condition that the school houses shall be secured by a trust similar to that which has charge of the Cathedral. This act of Government seems to me the best form of credential Government can give her, but it also requires more either in testimony of her personal qualifications for founding and establishing what is needed, or for our belief in the public value of her work, we will gladly give it in any form, and to any one she may wish."

Well, Sir, I believe Miss Prescott asked for no farther testimonial or assistance from Government, and was only too glad, like the rest of us, to learn that the foundations of this school had been laid in 1866, and that all seemed to be going well. In point of fact, however, everything has been going wrong. The greater part of the money held by the trustees for this school, given them, too, remember, by a heathen for the purpose of educating Christians and heathens, together, has I understand been diverted by them to pay for the repairs and extension of the Church of England Cathedral, and if I may judge from what I read in the report of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, they contemplate diverting what remains of the money in their hands to a new purpose altogether, and going up to Government, if they have not already done so, to ask them to join in what seems to me so like a breach of trust, that I do not know by whatever other name I could describe it. The passage in the report of the Bombay Diocesan Board, to which I refer, is as follows:—

"It was stated in the last report that the Board hoped to build a school house on the Esplanade as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton. The amount, however, subscribed for this purpose is not sufficient for carrying out the original design. The Board has accordingly acceded to a proposal made by the trustees of St. Thomas's Cathedral for the amalgamation of this scheme with one which they also are unable to carry out alone. The terms have been agreed to, subject to confirmation by Government, and by them the Board will have Rs. 20,000 handed over by the trustees, also a site on the Esplanade, and the foundations of a building which have been executed at an outlay of about Rs. 12,000. Government have been solicited to grant a subsidy of Rs. 25,000 and to carry out the work of erection of a building which will cost in all Rs. 52,000. The balance (Rs. 10,000) will be invested, and will form an Endowment Fund for the school, which will be called the St. Thomas's Cathedral School, while the Endowment Fund will bear the name of the Bishop Cotton Endowment Fund."

Now, Sir, let us see how the facts stand. The trustees of the Cathedral get a large sum from a Hindoo expressly for a school in which Christians and heathens were to be educated together. They first divert the larger portion of it to pay for the extension and ornamentation of the Cathedral, and with what remains, they propose to educate Christian children only, and so, by some means or other, which I do not quite comprehend, do honour to the memory of a Christian Bishop, while they go up to Government and ask the Right Honourable the Governor in Council actually to break his word with Miss Prescott, and to sanction what, if it is not a breach of trust, I do not know, as I have already said, by what name to designate.

I cannot think what the trustees of the Cathedral have been thinking of. I know the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, I know Mr. Arthur Crawford, and I know Mr. Gilbert Stewart,—all trustees, I believe, and all honourable men. They cannot have sanctioned these proceedings with knowledge of the facts. I take it to be simply impossible that they could have done that. I cannot say so much as regards the Reverend Mr. Spring, now Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral, and also a trustee. He cannot have been ignorant from the beginning of any main fact now stated by me. He knows of what assistance he has been to Miss Prescott all through, but of that I say nothing. However, if, as I hear, he is now going away for ever, I must say it is a poor finish for the career of a Christian Minister to have taken any part, and above all, a leading part, in the diversion of Premchund Roychund's money in the way I have described. As to any alleged consent given by Mr. Premchund to this devious course, after he had parted with the money, and had no control over it, after he had become insolvent, and it was twice beyond his reach, I do not attach more value to it than I would to the flimsiest piece of paper upon which he would have written it, or the idlest breath by which he could have given it in spoken words. The lay trustees are gentlemen, and will not shelter themselves behind a miserable plea like this. It is to them, then, that I would now address myself. I beeech them to reconsider the whole situation, as to the diversion of the heathen's money, given for the good and unsectarian purpose of educating Christians, and heathans boys and girls, all alike, and all together, to pay for the repairs and extension of a Church of only a portion of the Christian community, for an apse, a chancel, or even an altarpiece, for all which furnishings, and the like, some very good Christians, have only a most slender regard. I am sure if the trustees will think of it, they cannot expect the blessing of heaven on such work. No Bishop could consecrate ground enclosed by walls, the building of which had been paid for so. No walls, the building of which had been paid for so, could enclose holy ground. Moreover, if I were a member of the Church of England, which I am not, though I love and honour her much, "her noble and pathetic liturgy," I should say, if I wanted the sacred edifice where I usually worshipped to be repaired or enhanced, and if a heathen offered me money to do this, I *would* say to him,—"No thank you. This is my own God's work, and I must do it myself. Our Church *non tali auxilio nec istis defensoribus eget*." But if a heathen man had given me money when he had it to give or withhold as he pleased, and he then told me that he gave it to me in trust for one purpose, a good purpose, a purpose of which I had particularly approved, a purpose of no sectarian character whatever, but one conceived for the benefit of people of all classes, castes, and creeds, with the knowledge however that not only the Christian religion was to be specially recognised in carrying it out, but that it was to be carried out under known Church of England supervision and control, I think I rather would, I *hope* I rather would, I *know* I ought to rather thrust my right hand into a red-hot fire than divert this money to pay for more stone and lime, for an apse, an altar-piece, a chancel, and what not, in connexion with the place where I profess to worship the true God and to be a follower of Jesus Christ. Shame upon the thought of such a thing!

Then as to the proposed school under the Diocesan Board, the Cathedral trustees having by their own act disabled themselves from carrying out what was entrusted to them give *that* as a reason, but surely it is a very poor one, for handing over the rest of the heathen's money to the Diocesan Board, which will only receive Christian baptised persons into its schools; and there is not even a pretence for asking Government to break faith with Miss Prescott, for that Sir Bartle's Frere's letter quoted above is a distinct engagement with, and to, Miss Prescott, there can be no doubt whatever. I do not believe for one moment that Government will put such a slight upon Sir Bartle Frere as would be implied by sanctioning that which they are asked to do,—sanctioning, too, I believe, what would be wrong in law, certainly unjust, and be the cause of a great public scandal besides. It cannot, it must not, be.

But I appeal to the trustees themselves, to those of them who know law, to those of them who know justice, and to all who wish to see right done, be the consequences what they may. What has been done will not bear to be examined, I do not say before God, but in presence of men or in the light of day. Then let it be undone. Let not injustice like this invade the sanctuary. If it is but rectified I shall be glad that it is forgotten, and promise to trouble no one any more about it for ever.

J. C.

Bombay, 1st April.

P. S. I had intended to have signed my name in full to the above letter, and only refrain from doing so from a distaste for unnecessary notoriety. But you, Mr. Editor, can vouch for my personal identity, and I not only give you leave, but shall be much obliged to you, to give up my name to any of the gentlemen mentioned in my letter, or indeed to any gentleman in the place, and to say for me *adsum qui feci*. I undertake the full responsibility of what I have said.

J. C.

THE TAX ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

(Specially Telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, 1ST APRIL, 9-2 A. M.

The Viceroy's Council met yesterday and discussed the Bill for taxing trades and professions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner withdrew his motion that the existing Act should be repealed and the new Bill rejected.

After discussion the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed.

The Committee had added two new classes to the schedule, one consisting of persons whose annual profits amount to Rs. 2,00,000 and upwards, who are to pay Rs. 3,200; and the other consisting of persons whose profits amount to Rs. 4,00,000 and upwards, who are to pay Rs. 6,400.

Companies are also to be charged Rs. 500 in respect of each place of business in India.

MR. SCHILLER AND THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(Specially Telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, 1ST APRIL, 10 A. M.

The Directors of the Port Canning Company, under the advice of the Advocate General declined to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders as demanded by Mr. Schiller, and in consequence of this refusal a number of shareholders have demanded a meeting in terms of the Articles of Association. Mr. Schiller declares that the appointment of Mr. Swinhoe as Chairman was illegal, and he holds the Directors responsible for the consequences of their illegal proceedings, warning them not to pay away any funds of the Company without his consent as Chairman of the Company.

BOMBAY.

BABOO Keshub Chunder Sen, the Apostle of the Brahma Samaj, proceeded to Dacca yesterday.

A PORTER in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was on Sunday last run over by an engine and killed in the Lunowlie yard.

YESTERDAY the Senior Magistrate of Police fined a Hindoo, named Coostna Ramjee, in the sum of fifteen rupees, for selling liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

THE Brigadier General will see the 23rd Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers) in review order on Friday evening, the 3rd instant, at half-past five o'clock on their private parade ground.

THE clerks employed in the Accountant General's office, on Saturday last presented a silver plate to Mr. Dwarkanath Juggonath, superintendent in that department, who lately retired from service on pension.

ON Tuesday last a Mussulman, named Goolam Mahomed, in the employ of Messrs. Glover and Company, contractors, was killed by being caught between the buffers of two waggons on the quarry siding about a mile from Mulkapore station. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday to Annesley Bay per steamer *Asia*, Captain Irvine:—Lieut. Col. Sandwith, Captain S. Fellows, Captain R. M. Lloyd, Lieut. H. Gardner, Lieut. A R. S. McRae, and Assistant Surgeon McGrath, of the 8th Regiment N. I. Per ship *Corona*, Captain Crowdace, to Annesley Bay:—Four officers of H. M. 8th Regiment N. I., 7 native commissary officers, 359 rank and file, and 70 native followers.

WE learn that on Saturday last, a European named Nicol, in the employ of Messrs. Nowell and Windle, contractors, met with a serious accident whilst bringing down three lorries of sand from the Reversing Station of the 2nd tunnel on the Thull Ghaut. It appears that the lorries gained upon him and in endeavouring to sprag the wheels his foot slipped, causing him to fall under the lorries, and he was severely cut and bruised. He was at once removed to his own tent, and sent to the European General Hospital here by his employers.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Press Company was held yesterday aftern

time. His estate might lose the benefit of the distribution if the order were made.

His Lordship said, that on that ground he would not alter the order, The Administrator General could apply for administration in a case like this where the assets were in danger.

Mr. Macfarlane said the liquidators had no objection to pay the dividend to Messrs. Acland and Co., the solicitors for the deceased.

COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

A QUESTION, with regard to the fixing of compensation for land acquired by Government, was decided by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court, on Thursday, in the case at the instance of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others against the Secretary of State for India in Council and others. Messrs. White and Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate General and Mr. Green for the Secretary of State; Messrs. McCulloch and Pigot for Wiswanath Madowjee the defendant; and Mr. Farran for the arbitrators: and the facts of the case are sufficiently explained by the following judgment lately given by the presiding Judge.

Sir Charles Sargent said:—The question in this case arises upon the application of section 32 of Act 6 of 1857. The plaintiffs are the trustees of a company, called the Arkwright Cotton Mills Company, having a manufactory at Chowpatty, outside the Fort, on the 3rd June 1863. The Government, under the powers vested in it by the above Act, gave public notice that it required certain lands for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. On the 4th November 1863, the company was served with a notice by the Collector of Bombay, requiring them to call at his office on the 19th instant to signify their acceptance, or otherwise, of the compensation for their lands required for the Railway Company. Motiram Buggoobhoy, the secretary of the company, would appear from his evidence to have gone to the Collector's Office, but whether on the 19th is not clear. But at any rate the parties did not agree to the compensation, as we find on the 23rd November 1863, the Collector gave the company notice that the question of compensation had been referred to arbitration, that Major Curtis had been appointed arbitrator by the Government, and that unless the company consented to his acting as sole arbitrator they must appoint an arbitrator within fifteen days. On the 19th December 1863, the company wrote to say they had appointed Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee as arbitrator to determine the amount of compensation for their land required by the Railway Company. Nothing, however, was done in this arbitration until after the Government took possession of the plaintiff's land on the 28th November 1864. Motiram Buggoobhoy, secretary of the company, says that he wrote a letter on the 21st December 1863, to the Collector by order of the directors, enquiring which was the line intended to be taken by the company, and that he appeared before the surveyor of the company and saw a large map. But there is no evidence, nor indeed is it asserted by either of the secretaries of the company, or by Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, who was a director of the company, that any further communication passed between the company and the Collector until the 11th November 1864, when Mr. Tyabjee, solicitor for the company, wrote to the Collector advising him that the company had come to a conclusion, that it would be impossible to work the mill when the trains were running so close to the premises and that they must therefore part with their entire interest in the ground and premises, the value of which they estimated at four lacs. On the 25th November 1864, the Collector gives the company notice that possession would be taken of the land of the company within the line of the Railway Company under section 8 of the Act: and possession was accordingly taken by the Railway Company on the 28th or 29th November. On the 19th December 1864 the arbitrators commenced sitting. The plaintiff's solicitor contended that as the Government had taken a part of the manufactory they should take the whole. Mr. Peile, solicitor for Government, protested against their entertaining the question. The arbitrators seem to have given no decision, but seem to have taken evidence on the 24th March, when Mr. Tyabjee withdrew from the arbitration. After this nothing was done till 11th August when the arbitrators gave the plaintiffs notice of their intention to proceed with the arbitration *ex parte*. However, after the meetings on the 20th and 24th August, one of the arbitrators on the 27th refused to make an award if the company obtained an injunction before the vacation:—and no award has ever been made. The plaintiffs had already filed their plaint on the 10th July 1865, and subsequently obtained an injunction *nisi*. The plaint was afterwards dismissed by Mr. Justice Anstey, but on appeal was ordered to be amended by making the arbitrators and one Wiswanath Madowjee, lessee of the company's premises, parties to the suit, and directed that the suit so amended should be reheard by this Court. The plaintiffs pray, by their plaint, that it may be decreed that the Government defendant is bound to purchase the plaintiffs' interest in the whole of the land, buildings, mill, and machinery constituting their manufactory within the meaning of section 32 of Act 6 of 1857; and further pray that the arbitrators and said defendant may be restrained from proceeding to determine the compensation in respect only of the land of which possession has been taken by the Railway Company. Section 32 says, "the provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, or other building, or manufactory, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, building, or manufactory, shall be taken." It is silent as to the exact time at which the desire must be notified to Government, and must, I apprehend, receive a reasonable construction, having regard alike to the general object of the act to be gathered from its provisions, and the special benefit intended by the section in question to the owner whose lands are being forcibly appropriated by Government to its own purposes. The wording of the section would, at first sight, lead to the supposition that the desire was to be notified on or before the day on which the owner is in accordance with section 4 cited to appear before the Collector on a day not less than fifteen days from the date of the publication of the notice. For, it is to be remarked, that if the Collector has complied with the provisions of section 4, the owner must by hypothesis have been perfectly aware what lands were intended to be taken, fifteen days before the day on which he is called; and the provisions of the Act, sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of which, determine the course to be taken by the Collector before taking possession, might all be complied with, and even possession taken on that very day. It is not, however, necessary for me to decide this question. In the present case, the first notice to the Government by the plaintiffs of their desire that the whole manufactory should be taken was on the 11th November 1864, almost a year after the day on which they were cited to appear before the Collector, and almost eleven months after the secretary called on the surveyor and saw the map; and during the whole of the latter interval at least it appears that no communication whatever took place with Government. Motiram Buggoobhoy, who was the secretary of the company down to June 1864, says that, after his interview with the surveyor in December, there was no further communication between the Collector and the company during his time, and that he never heard of the directors going to the Collector's Office. Shapoorjee Framjee, who was secretary from June 1864 till December 1866, says that, a letter was written on the 11th November 1864 to the Collector, but does not hint at any communication with the Collector previous to that letter. If any other evidence was necessary to show that there never was any question between the company and the Government, respecting the liability of the latter to take whole of the manufactory before the 11th November 1864, it would be found, in the conduct of the directors, who not only consented to join in the arbitration as to the piece of land actually taken, without any protest or reservation of rights, but in the fact that they constructed two reservoirs as late as March or April 1864, reservoirs, which from the evidence of plaintiffs, own witnesses, were not intended to supply the place of the well intended in the land taken by the Railway Company, but which were necessary for casting purposes—in a word, reservoirs made for the express purpose of supplementing the well and enabling the mill to continue to work. Now, it appears from the evidence of Pandoorung Succojee, who surveyed the line for the Railway Company, that the actual line of the railway was fixed in June 1863, and marks and pegs placed to denote it, and that he lock-spitted the line,—which he says means digging a narrow furrow to show the line of railway;—and this evidence is confirmed by the letter of Mr. Lane, Consulting Engineer of the Company, at that time, of the 15th June 1863, in which he informs Government that the line is lockspitted. Pandoorung Succojee further said that the map, marked 7, correctly showed the actual line and also the trial line as originally selected. This map, according to the evidence of Govind Gungadhur, surveyor to Collector of Bombay, was made by him,—being a plan of the line as marked out by the company and surveyed by Collector's Department—and further, that the plan 7 was in the Collector's Office, and could be seen by any one wishing it. Motiram says that the Collector's surveyor came on the land three or four times after the 19th November 1863. It is far more likely that the visits he refers to took place before the 19th November, when, as the surveyor tells us, they surveyed the line as marked out in plan 7. Motiram speaks only from recollection; the surveyor's evidence is conformed by the extreme improbability that the Collector would have cited the owners to appear, before the line had been surveyed. It is clear, then, I think, that on the 19th November 1863, when the owners of the manufactory were asked to appear, the plaintiffs might, had they attended, have ascertained the precise land intended to be taken:—and on the occasion of Motiram Buggoobhoy's visit to the Collector he must have seen the maps before referred to, and have known what land was required by Government. It is said that the old marks of the trial line had been left, and that the Collector could not tell which was the line intended to be taken. But, however this may have been previous to the 19th November, on that day the Collector could have ascertained which was the line intended, and on the visit of Motiram and the report, which he says he made, they must have known that the land required was the land which was afterwards actually taken. It would appear, from a letter of the 26th November 1864 from Mr. Tyabjee to the Collector, that he complained that he did not know at what distance the line passed from the corner of the manufactory. If, however, this was a material circumstance, the company should have enquired during the long interval, which elapsed before they gave the notice, and this cannot certainly be urged as a reason why they required eleven months to determine whether they wished the whole manufactory to be taken. The company must, therefore, in my opinion, be decerned for the purposes of this suit to have known what land was intended to have been taken from the 19th November, or at least from the date of Motiram's visit, by their orders, to the Collector,—and further that the company never raised the question of the liability of the Government to take the whole, or expressed their desire that it should be done before the 11th November. It is clear that the question could only have been seriously thought of by the company some time after March or April, when the reservoirs were made, and was probably the result of the general collapse, which in the close of 1865, overtook all commercial enterprises in Bombay. Such being the circumstances under which the notice was given, is it possible consistently with any reasonable construction of the Act in question to hold that it was given in time? I think not. The principal object of the Act is to enable the Government to take such lands as it may require for public purposes, and section 32 is a restriction in favour of the owner, of the compulsory powers vested in Government for the above object in a certain specified case, and in case the owner should express his desire to Government. It is contended for the plaintiffs that upon a liberal construction of the section, if the desire be notified to Government before all the acts have been completed for vesting the property in the Government, such notification is necessarily given in time. I cannot accede to this view of the case. It is inconsistent with the reasonable construction of the Act, having regard to its principal object. The taking possession by the Government is an act, which may be done at any time when the public work can be commenced, and may be expected from the very nature of the case to be frequently deferred for some time after all the acts have been performed which give the Government the right to enter into possession. But although the Government may not actually take possession it is all-important and indeed essential for carrying out the object of the Act that it should be assured in its right to take possession when it may think proper; and this would not be the case if the could, after any lapse of time, make a claim of this nature—a claim, be it remembered, which, in many cases, would oblige the Government to give up the lands intended to be taken, and render fresh arrangements necessary at the eleventh hour. The present case affords an illustration of the inconvenience, which would arise if the Court were to hold that a valid notice can be given any time before possession is taken. Here, twelve months after the Government had every reason to think that they had only to take possession to vest the lands in themselves, and but seventeen days before the Railway Company actually took possession, notice is given for the first time of a claim that the whole manufactory should be taken, involving a question of four lacs of rupees. A liberal construction of the section is satisfied by holding that the desire to put the section in force must be notified to Government within a reasonable time after the owner must be deemed to have known what lands were required by the Government. Any other construction would be alike inconvenient and unreasonable. In determining what is a reasonable time, the Court will doubtless construe that term liberally in favour of the owner, but I am unable to come to the conclusion that almost twelve months could be reasonably required for determining whether or not the company desired that the whole of the manufactory should be taken. Judgment must, therefore, pass for the defendants with costs of the present hearing—parties to bear their own costs of the hearing before Mr. Justice Anstey and also the costs of appeal.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC meeting, in connection with the Bombay Scottish Education Society, was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the committee's first annual report, and of witnessing a distribution of prizes to the more successful of the pupils attending the Fort School (Mr. and Mrs. McDonald's). There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the number of scholars present showed beyond question that the school established by the Society had been a great success.

The Honourable Alexander Brown occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings called upon the Rev. D. C. Boyd to read the annual report, which was as follows:—

REPORT.

The committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, in presenting this their first annual report, feel that they have much cause to thank God for the very large measure of success which has attended their efforts to supply in some measure the educational want which had been so long and so grievously felt in Bombay. The attention of the public had been frequently called to this want, but it was not until a little more than two years ago that any serious and well-directed endeavours were made by the Protestant community to provide good schools for the children of that large class of Europeans and Eurasians in this city and presidency, who are unable, or who find it inconvenient, to send them to England for their education. Towards the close of the year 1865 it was resolved, by some of the gentlemen who are now members of this Society, to establish a public day school for boys and girls, at which both elementary and more advanced instruction should be provided. But after a public meeting had been called to adopt measures for the carrying out of this object, it was suggested that the promoters of the movement should unite with the gentlemen who were interesting themselves in the establishment of the "Fort Christian School," and that these should endeavour together to establish one large, thoroughly-equipped school. The negotiations which were entered into, in consequence of this suggestion, resulted in a resolution to open a High School for boys only. It was not proposed, in this new scheme, to provide for the earlier stages of the education of boys; nor was any provision made in it for the education of girls. The promoters of the Scottish movement, while welcoming the prospect of a high class education being provided for boys, felt that this would meet only in part the existing requirements of Bombay; and they resolved, therefore, to return to so much of their original plan as would not be provided for by the proposed High School.

Accordingly, in the month of April 1866 this Society was formed, with the intention that its first efforts should be directed to the providing of an education for girls, and of a primary education for boys. It is necessary, however, to mention in this place, that after twelve months had elapsed and there seemed no likelihood of any immediate establishment of such a High School as had been proposed, it was resolved that the education to be imparted at the school then in April 1867) about to be opened in the Fort by this Society should be such as is required by the High School standard.

Various efforts were made by the committee to procure in India a properly qualified teacher; but they were unable to meet with anyone whom they considered to be in all respects suitable. In order that the school which they proposed to establish should prove a success, they felt that it was necessary that it should be superintended by a teacher in whom they could have perfect confidence—one regularly trained and thoroughly qualified; and they, therefore, resolved, although the step involved a large expenditure, to send for such a one from home. The result has more than answered their expectations, and has fully justified them, they believe, in the step which they took. Mr. James McDonald, the teacher selected by friends in Scotland, arrived in Bombay, with Mrs. McDonald, in the beginning of April 1867.

On the 15th of the same month a school was opened in temporary premises in Meadow Street; and a few days afterwards it was removed to No. 9 Hornby Row. On the day of opening there was an attendance of 15 pupils. The numbers gradually increased; and the accommodation in the house occupied for some months proving insufficient, the committee were compelled to look out for more commodious premises. They fixed upon the house immediately adjoining, No. 8 Hornby Row; and in the month of September the school was transferred thither. That they might not again, for a considerable time at least, be obliged to remove, the committee resolved to take the whole building from top to bottom at a rent of Rs. 375 a month, letting the upper storey in the meantime for Rs. 100 a month, and occupying the rest of the house for the use of the school and for the teachers' residence.

A lease of the premises for 2½ years has recently been obtained. With the increased house room thus acquired, sufficient provision exists for the accommodation of boarders. Of these Mr. McDonald has at present eight—six boys and two girls; and the committee hope that the educational advantages to be enjoyed, together with the well-known airy and healthy situation of Hornby Row, will induce parents and guardians in the Mofussil to add to this number.

At the close of the year the number of pupils in attendance had increased to 70. After the Christmas holidays the increase became much more rapid than it had been at any former period in the short history of the school, and it has steadily continued until now. The number of pupils on the roll at the present time is 122. About one-third of these are girls. The number actually enrolled since the commencement is 140; but 18 have been withdrawn, some having left Bombay, and others having entered into situations.

Some months ago the committee felt that, owing to the large increase in the attendance, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald required some assistance to enable them to carry on the work of the school efficiently. They congratulate themselves on having been able to secure the services of Miss Helen Mitchell, who is now engaged with Mrs. McDonald in teaching the girls and some of the younger boys. Miss Mitchell also gives instruction in instrumental music to those girls for whom this branch of education is desired. The committee, feeling the necessity for a male assistant teacher being also engaged, advertised for one in the English daily papers, but without success. Neither were they more successful in an attempt which they made to procure one from Scotland.

For some time a few of the elder boys were to some extent employed as monitors; but the committee could not look upon this as anything else than a temporary expedient. They are happy to be able now to announce that they have engaged as assistant teacher, Mr. McAfee, a resident of Bombay, and one well qualified, they believe, for the office to which he has been appointed. They hope that Mr. McAfee will be able to enter on the discharge of his duties in the beginning of the ensuing month (April). The upper storey of the school building having recently become vacant, through the removal of the tenant who formerly occupied it, the committee resolved, as the number of pupils had become so large, not to re-let it, but to take it into use for the accommodation of the school; so that the entire building is now employed for school purposes. They have also availed themselves of this opportunity to effect an arrangement which they long had in view as most desirable—namely, the separation of the girls' department of the school from that of the boys. The girls' school is now held in the upper storey of the building; but, while the girls are mainly taught by Mrs. McDonald and Miss Mitchell, both departments remain under the superintendence of Mr. McDonald. Now, that a male assistant teacher has been appointed, Mr. McDonald will be able to devote more of his time and attention to the girls' department than he has been able to do hitherto.

The course of instruction comprises: Holy Scripture, English Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic, History, Geography—Political and Physical—Mapdrawing, Algebra and Euclid, Latin, Music—Vocal and Instrumental—and Plain and Fancy Needle-work. A competent Pundit is also employed to teach Marathi. It will be easily understood that in the first year of a new school, with the pupils joining at different times, many of them late in the year, all those educational results are not to be looked for which would naturally be expected in a school of older standing, where the pupils have all been, for a considerable time, enjoying the influence and training of the same master. But the committee are satisfied, from the reports of their visiting members, two of whom visit the school twice each month, that, even with the disadvantages mentioned, the pupils attending the Fort School are making very substantial progress, and are receiving a thoroughly sound and excellent education. As the influence of these drawbacks decreases, still more may be looked for; meantime, it cannot but be satisfactory to the members of this Society to learn that at the recent Government inspection of this school, held at the end of last month, the sum of Rs. 1,075 was awarded as a grant-in-aid (of which Rs. 105 was given for needle work), and that one of the pupils, Alexander Lester, having "passed with credit" under the 4th Standard, has become entitled to a grant from Government of Rs. 3a month while pursuing his studies for matriculation at the University. In order that this pupil may be permitted to continue his attendance at the Society's school, while receiving the Government allowance, the committee have applied to the Director of Public Instruction for recognition of the school as a High School.

The financial position of the Society is very satisfactory. The committee thankfully acknowledge the large amount of public support which they have received. The total amount of contributions received up to the present date is Rs. 14,439-4-0. Of this sum Rs. 4,594 have been received since the beginning of the present year, leaving a sum of Rs. 12,845-4, which represents the contributions of sixteen months—namely, from September 1866 (when subscriptions were first received) until the close of December 1867. The school fees received up to date amount to Rs. 3,067-4-0, giving an average of about Rs. 300 a month for the last ten months. The committee feel assured that the members of the Society will learn, with much satisfaction, that owing to the increase in the number of the pupils, the monthly fees now amount to somewhat over Rs. 650 a month. The average fees charged to each pupil is about Rs 6 a month. At the present date a balance stands at the Society's credit of more than Rs. 6,000. But to this must be added the amount of the Government grant-in-aid, not yet received; together with a sum of £100 sent to Scotland without outward acknowledgment of an assistant teacher, which sum will be recovered as not now required for this purpose. These additions will bring up the balance to about Rs 8,000. In these circumstances the committee believe they have every reason to congratulate the members on the prosperous condition of the Society.

The committee cannot conclude this report without expressing their warm acknowledgments to Mr. McDonald, to whose ability and untiring exertions the success of the Fort School is in so large measure due. The hearty thanks of the committee are also due, and are hereby tendered to Mrs. McDonald and Miss Mitchell for their able and zealous services in behalf of the schools.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson said he had very great pleasure in moving "that the report, which has now been read, be adopted as the report of this Society, and published under the direction of the committee." He was sure they must all have listened with great satisfaction to its very interesting details. The Society had been constituted during the past year, and had already made great progress indeed, it was very seldom that plans were formed and brought into operation so speedily and effectively as in this instance. It was well known that there was generally a great deal of delay in India in connection with schemes of benevolence. This was not because little interest was felt in these schemes of benevolence, but was owing to the other occupations of those who took an interest in them. It was therefore a remarkable thing, he thought, that the whole scheme of this Society had been formed during the year and carried into effect. It was certainly a matter of congratulation and thanksgiving to God that so many young persons of both sexes had been brought under tuition at this Society's school. It was well-known what the Scottish system of education was in its native country; and with confidence it might be said that if it was pursued in its essential principles it would not fail to be appreciated in any country of the world in which it might be brought into practice. He believed that it was the experience of the British colonies—of Canada and of Australia—that that system was of a normal character and worthy to be imitated. Very much progress had been made in different countries on the continent of Europe—particularly in Prussia—in connection with education; but when we considered the liberty which the inhabitants of Britain maintained in practice, we must see that the whole of the Prussian system could not be adopted there, inasmuch as there was no general system yet brought into operation throughout the whole country, and as in Scotland a peculiar development of education was found to exist. In India, wherever Scottish schools or institutions had been formed, they had met with due appreciation from those who were interested in their progress. He thought it well to remember that they did not meet together on this occasion in a sectarian capacity, but only in a sectional capacity. He had attended the deliberations which had taken place in connection with the scheme for instituting a High School, and he might mention that it was the opinion both of the representatives of the Episcopal Church, and of those of the Presbyterian Church, then present, that it was very desirable that in the earlier stages of education they should proceed to work in a sectional capacity. This had been done here, and he was perfectly certain that none of their Christian brethren in the community would find fault with them for so doing. They looked with satisfaction on what was being done by their Protestant brethren of the Church of England, and wished them due success; and perhaps in the providence of God each might find some things to learn from the other. The community here entertained various feelings and various principles, of a subordinate character, in reference to education, but that very variety might be beneficial; and if the result was that more young persons were brought under instruction than would otherwise be the case, there would be great cause to rejoice. This school had made so much progress already that application had been made to have it registered as a High School. This was no doubt its mere natural development; but he was quite certain that whatever progress might be made in that direction would not stand in the way of a united effort for the establishment of a High School, if that should be found expedient. (Hear, hear.) It was with very peculiar satisfaction that he observed so many boys and girls here present. No doubt, of late years, a very great increase had taken place in the number of Europeans in India, and if matters proceeded as they were now advancing, a still greater increase might be expected. Familiarity with the climate, and experience in reference to it, showed that it was by no means so formidable a matter to bring up families in this country as European residents had formerly supposed. It had been found that even in Bombay, where a healthy sea breeze was enjoyed, children might be reared, if proper care was taken of them without any apprehensions on the part of the parents; and a similar conclusion had been arrived at with reference to the higher portions of the country, which had certain obvious advantages peculiar to themselves. He though they must all regard with very great interest, the success which had attended the operations of Mr. McDonald. (Applause.) When it was borne in mind that Mr. McDonald had been new to the country, and new in a great measure to those who sent their children to him, they must greatly admire the progress that his school had made since it was opened. They must be satisfied, also, with the liberality which had been shown in raising funds for instituting this Society and for carrying on its educational operations. They were all aware of the financial depression through which Bombay had passed during the last few years, but he considered it an omen for good that so many had on this occasion been found ready to manifest a spirit of liberality; and it was an evidence of a real heart felt attachment to any cause, that it should be supported with vigour even when difficulties were felt in obtaining personal enjoyments and comforts. He hoped that their friends in other parts of India would notice this liberality and generosity. He thought, too, that it would be attended with good to all classes of their countrymen residing here, when they saw that those who were at the head of society took a great interest in their well-being. It was well-known from what class of their countrymen subscriptions and contributions had come. No doubt those who were the beneficiaries of the school would acknowledge their kindness, and he hoped the effect would be to unite them all more and more together. Looking at the general progress of this and similar institutions, he thought there was nothing of greater consequence than that their countrymen should present themselves to the natives of this land as a well-educated, a moral, and a religious people. The influence of the British in India was inconceivably great. He did not think that Government had acted at all in an inconsiderate manner in making such large assignments for the encouragement of European education, for he believed that the whole country would be benefitted by such a policy. If the English character was presented to the inhabitants of India in its true features, he had no doubt the most salutary impressions would be made upon them. Formerly the representatives of Englishmen with whom the inhabitants of this country came chiefly in contact were soldiers and sailors and men of similar classes; but now there was a great influx of Europeans occupying situations of responsibility in connection with the railways and other public works, from whom the inhabitants would get impressions of the British character and the Christian character, to which they had before been strangers. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Macfarlane, solicitor, in seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the circumstance that only about one-third of the scholars attending the school were girls. He supposed there must be about as many girls as boys in Bombay requiring education, and he trusted that the alterations which had recently been made for having girls educated to some extent apart from the boys would lead in the course of next year to the number of girls being equal to the number of boys. (Applause.)

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

After this a number of songs were sung by the scholars and several recitations given—not exactly by way of an examination, but serving to show, as far as they went, that the pupils generally were smart and well-trained. The audience seemed highly pleased by what they saw and heard. A considerable number of prizes were distributed by the Chairman.

Dr. Blaney afterwards said it was a great satisfaction to him to find that they had been able both to establish and maintain a school for the children of Europeans, so much needed in Bombay for a number of years. The report which had been read by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, and the remarks by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, left him very little to say; but he felt very deeply on this occasion, having had extraordinary means of knowing the want of such a school felt by the people of Bombay, and particularly by the humbler classes who could not afford to send their children home. Perhaps he might not be wrong in stating to the meeting that for a long period he had striven hard to get people interested in the cause of education to meet together for the establishment of schools for Europeans. After the death of Mr. Boswell, as many of them knew, there was no education for Europeans at all; and parents began to feel a very great difference between the means of education afforded to the native community and those afforded to Europeans. The difference was so marked that many a mother had told him how keenly she felt it; for while the Bombay University was sending out into the world men of considerable education, it was felt that for Europeans there was no education at all. The Government had generously made rules by which European education could be maintained, but it had been left to the different denominations to take action for themselves. Fortunately a year or two ago action was taken in this city towards the establishment of a High School, and though the particular object in view was not yet attained, primary education for Europeans had at least been afforded. There was no doubt a want of schools of this class, and the presence of so many children on this occasion, and besides them there were many others who had not been able to attend,—showed how necessary such schools were, and that the helping hand which the Scottish Education Society had been able to give in the cause of education had indeed been a blessing to Bombay. And he was glad that there were other efforts being put forth in other directions. As yet they had only got the length of primary education, but they were promised a high school, and he dared say that very soon there would be either one or more high schools. Although they had not yet accomplished the entire aim which they had in view, he thought they had succeeded at all events in establishing European education in Bombay in a manner which was an undoubted success. There were now, he believed, people of all classes deeply interested in this institution. It could not go back—it must succeed. The European must occupy an equal position, educationally, with the native. European education was even more essential in this country than anywhere else, and he was therefore very thankful to see the very great success which had attended the educational efforts put forth in that direction in Bombay, and particularly the success of that branch in connection with which they were now met. The little they had been able to do in organising this institution, and in providing funds for it, had been so very ably seconded by Mr. McDonald and those who had been teaching with him, as to make the school extremely popular all over Bombay. (Applause.) In a large circle of acquaintances in Bombay, amongst all classes of the inhabitants, he could conscientiously say that he had not heard a word of complaint against the school of the Scottish Education Society; and the success which had attended it since the beginning was undoubtedly in a great measure due to Mr. McDonald and those associated with him. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the retiring committee, and that the following gentlemen be appointed the members of committee for the current year:—Hon. Alex. Brown, Chairman; John Connon, Esq., Deputy Chairman; Thomas Blaney, Esq.; Rev. D. C. Boyd; Rev. C. J. Cameron; W. E. Crum, Esq.; Capt. A. Davidson, R.E.,; Donald Graham, Esq.; Charles Macdonald Esq.; John Macfarlane, Esq.; Rev. D. Macpherson; Hamilton Maxwell Esq.; W. Nicol Esq.; James Ranken Esq.; Dr. John Somerville; F. A. Spencer Esq.; N. Spencer Esq.; G. Ramsay Wilson Esq.; Rev. John Wilson, D.D.; James Windram, Esq."

The motion was seconded by Mr. James Douglas, and agreed to.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for this kind expression of confidence in the retiring committee, who, he thought, had at least done their best to make the Society prosper. He felt that their thanks were especially due to the joint-secretaries—the Rev. Messrs. Macpherson and Boyd—(hear, hear)—who had been indefatigable in carrying through all the arrangements, and had saved the committee a good deal of work, which was indeed better done by the secretaries than it could be by the committee. There were also other gentlemen on the committee who deserved to be specially mentioned, particularly Dr. Blaney, whose services had been very great; Mr. Windram, the honorary treasurer, and Mr. G. R. Wilson, who had kept the accounts. At the same time the actual success of the Society was owing to a great extent to their good fortune in securing such admirable teachers as Mr. and Mrs. Mcdonald. (Applause.) The committee had entire confidence in them, and he rejoiced to see that they also enjoyed the confidence of the parents and the affection of the children. Their system of teaching seemed to him admirable, and he was sure any one who visited the school would find himself amply repaid, for it was exceedingly interesting. He had himself felt inclined to envy the advantages the boys and girls were enjoying under Mr. and Mrs. McDonald; and he was sure the education they received was a very different thing from what *he* had got at school. They were taught their lessons in such a manner, that they must be more a pleasure than a toil to them, and, as far as he could see, they were in a fairer way for becoming learned persons when they grew up, than many others educated at home had been in their young days. (Hear, hear.) Allusion had been made to the great need which had existed in Bombay for such a school, and there could be no better evidence of that need than the success which had attended this school and those of the Diocesan Board of Education. These schools had flourished side by side without the least interference one with the other, and without treading on each other's toes in the slightest degree. He was sure each would rejoice in the other's success, and he trusted that the two societies would flourish long in Bombay, to supply a want which had been so much felt. The Chairman concluded by wishing prosperity to the boys and girls attending the school, and every possible success to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. (Applause.)

After an announcement by the Chairman that the scholars would have a holiday on the following day, the meeting separated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEADOW.—No, he never was. Lord Palmerston wished him to join his Ministry in 1855, but he declined.

THE LUXURY OF A MORNING'S DRIVE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Driving in Bombay never was much of a joke, but it is infinitely less than one now, for what with patent scrapers, and patent brushing machines, my horse, on the wharf of a morning from Malabar Hill to the Cotton green, is on the continual shy, and I expect some fine day to be pitched into a gutter as a sacrifice to "Fate." What will happen to us when the steam roller appears, goodness knows. We have more cause than the city of London to pray

DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.

P. S.—By the bye the road between the Band Stand and the Esplanade road is full of loose stones, very dangerous, but easily removed,

MR. JOHN STUART MILL ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

(The Athenæum.)

WHEN the greatest political thinker of our generation puts before the public his revised and final opinion on the best way of dealing with such a topic as Irish discontent, there will be a very strong and very rational desire, on the part of men who confess to much perplexity of mind on the subject of our rights and duties, to know what that political thinker has to say. In 'England and Ireland' Mr. Mill speaks out his thoughts with a boldness and clearness that will take away some people's appetites for many a day. He uses the plainest terms to express the plainest things. He proposes measures which are described by himself as revolutionary, and he expresses his strong conviction that what is needed as a cure for the evils under which Ireland groans is a revolution.

Readers have become weary of being told that Ireland is England's main difficulty; but this is just one of the evils to which a reader must reconcile himself as best he can. Since we can neither moor the island out in the middle of the Atlantic, as many would like to do, nor sink it for six hours in a tempest, as some good-natured critics have desired, we must deal with it where it is; and as it is; and the practical question now presenting itself to everybody is, whether we can find out a method of dealing with it which will put an end to our chronic trouble.

Our troubles in Ireland have not been the result of our want of thought about that country. From Earl Strongbow to Earl Russell, our practical leaders have been driven by events, if not by love, into giving it earnest and constant attention. But the attention paid to Ireland by practical statesmen has had very little result, except in provoking a perpetual series of rebellions against our rule; rebellions which have always been crushed, as such movements must be crushed, by the superior strength and closer unity of the larger isle. Not much came of our attention otherwise, and these results of our activity can hardly be accepted as satisfactory. In the old days of strong government, Irish discontent was regarded by men in power as a matter of course; and we reconciled ourselves to the need for keeping a large garrison in Ireland as one of those natural obligations from which there was no escape. We bore it as we were taught to bear a damp climate, a swampy soil, and a stormy coast. Indeed, our old position in the matter was logical, even when it was neither noble nor generous. We were the masters, and we held possession by force. Ireland was a conquered country, in which the victors stood by the old warlike maxim—one that Napoleon used to quote so often—"The vanquished have no rights." So long as that maxim was acceptable, and accepted our policy was intelligible, even though the country was not quiet.

But the minds of men are changed and changing as regards the way of looking at these fundamental principles. We are beginning—we, the conquerors—to see that the vanquished have some rights. We are not so much in love with strong government as our fathers were; nay, we are even coming to see that every people, even though it may have lost a few battles, has a right, in the long run, to be governed in accordance with its moral convictions of what is just, and with what it conceives to be its physical interests. This way of looking at the theory of national rights has been fostered in us by thought, by reading, by events. We have learnt to apply this new spirit of insight to the affairs of Italy, of Germany, of America. We are quick enough to see that force is not a sufficient title for the Austrian in Venice. We do not admit that the defeat of Custozza destroyed the claim of Italy to live its own life in its own way. How, then, can we refrain from extending to Ireland the benefit of a rule which we have ourselves come to apply to Venice?

A student who looks at the case of Ireland under the long connexion with England, is struck by certain facts, which start inquiries, not to be answered perhaps off-hand. When Ireland was first invaded by the Normans from England—for the conquest which Ireland then suffered was very much the same sort of violent occupation by a foreign force which England had then suffered—she was in every way alien and hostile to her invaders. Her language was different, her laws were different, her customs were different, her politics were different. In certain things there has been an approach between the English and the Irish. The two peoples are certainly not so far alien, so completely hostile, now, as they were in past times. Of course we speak of the real English and the real Irish. The Irish, who are so bitterly hostile to us in some things, have become one with us in others. They have, to wit, adopted our language, and so far made it their own that they use it with a force and sparkle not in every case achieved by Englishmen. No Irish writer or speaker wishes to "repeal" the English tongue. No Fenian, however crazy, desires to address his countrymen in the idiom of Brian Boru. Now, why have the Irish been able to accept our letters and our speech, and not our political system? Is it not because the first came to them freely, and proved an advantage, while the second was imposed on them by pike and bayonet, and did not seem to them a benefit?

The Irish people may have been wrong, but this was evidently their way of looking at things; and they have acted for a hundred years according to their view of the facts. Once and again they have broken out into furious mutiny; committing such atrocities as an enslaved people will always commit when, for a moment of uncertain success, it gains the upper hand in a fight. For many generations the Irish race has been eloquent in sedition, fiery in speech and song, clamorous for some sort of programme which it thought would bring about a reign of justice. While it was eloquent in speech and song, it was not very formidable to us, for we love eloquence in speech and song, and rather like to hear in our drawing-rooms the twang of the harp that once sounded in Tara's halls. Now, Irish discontent has assumed a new shape. All at once, it has ceased to utter itself in speech and song. It has become voiceless. Fenians kill our policemen in open day, blow in our prisons in open day; but they do not tell us why they do so, except in these inarticulate and inconvenient ways. They do not want repeal; they laugh at the question of an Irish Church; they care nothing about our tenant right. But they have a policy, though they have no programme. Their policy is that which the Italians had in regard to Venice, and which they have now in regard to Rome. They want the country. They say that Ireland is theirs, and that the English have no more right to it than the Austrians had to Lombardy—than the Russians have to Poland. We may scout this pretension; and if we resolutely stand by our spoil, we have the power to keep what we have got. But then comes the question—not to be answered in a day, but one that will rise up again and again,—is England really interested in this maintenance of the Irish conquest so far as to hold on, at all hazards, to the conditions imposed upon the conquered race at the moment when they had no rights?"

Mr. Stuart Mill does not think so: and at this point we shall best do our duty to our readers by abstaining from further remark, and allowing the philosopher to speak in his own words. The gravity of what he has to say is unquestionable:—

EFFECT OF COERCIVE LAWS.

"England had for ages, from motives of different degrees of unworthiness, made her yoke heavy upon Ireland. According to a well-known computation, the whole land of the island had been confiscated three times over. Part had been taken to enrich powerful Englishmen and their Irish adherents; part to form the endowment of a hostile hierarchy; the rest had been given away to English and Scotch colonists, who held, and were intended to hold it, as a garrison against the Irish. The manufactures of Ireland, except the linen manufacture, which was chiefly carried on by these colonists, were deliberately crushed for the avowed purpose of making more room for those of England. The vast majority of the native Irish—all who professed the Roman Catholic religion—were, in violation of the faith pledged to the Catholic army at Limerick, despoiled of all their political and most of their civil right, and were left in existence only to plough or dig the ground, and pay rent to their taskmasters. A nation which treats its subjects in this fashion cannot well expect to be loved by them. It is not necessary to discuss the circumstances of extenuation which an advocate might more or less justly urge to excuse these iniquities to the English conscience. Whatever might be their value in our own eyes, in those of the Irish they had not, and could not have, any extenuating virtue. Short of actual depopulation and desolation, or the direct personal enslaving of the inhabitants, little was omitted which could give a people cause to execrate its conquerors."

SURPRISE OF FENIANISM.

"It is upon a people, or at least upon upper and middle classes, basking in this fool's paradise, that Fenianism has burst, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, unlooked for and unintelligible, and has found them utterly unprepared to meet it and to deal with it. The disaffection which they flattered themselves had been cured, suddenly shows itself more intense, more violent, more unscrupulous, and more universal than ever. The population is divided between those who wish success to Fenianism, and those who, though disapproving its means, and perhaps its ends, sympathise in its embittered feelings. Repressed by force in Ireland itself,

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

A COMMUNICATION from Naples of the 12th Feb. says:—"The first ascent to the crater of Vesuvius during the present eruption was made yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Weston, Captain Neill, W. S. Kennedy, Mr. Boycott, and Mr. Hetting. The direction was over the old lava of 1858 to the Hermitage; thence, on passing the Observatory, over the lava of the present eruption, which covers the old track to a considerable depth right up to the top of the cone. On reaching within about 180 feet of the summit we arrived at a small crater, which a few days back was in a state of activity, and still vomits forth clouds of sulphureous vapour, absolutely stifling, the ground being covered with pieces of lava incrusted with crystals of salt and copper, green and blue, and somewhat white. The eruptions were constant, though slight. The wind, blowing in a steady breeze towards the sea, enabled us to descend an extinct crater to the very mouth of the present one. The trembling of the mountain, the noise of the explosions, resembling some thousands of boilers joined in one bursting; the constant rush of steam or vapour, the showers of scoriæ and lava of all variety of form (the favourite one being that of a gigantic hatchet) rendered the scene, however grand, rather awe-inspiring. After hanging over the crater as long as our lungs would permit, we commenced the descent, which, being on the other side, over disintegrated ashes, was easy, and we reached Resina six hours after we left. There is at present no lava vomited from the mouth of the cone. It comes out through a tunnel at the foot of the crater, and, after running in a narrow stream, it divides and enters separate covered passages made of cooled lava. It then reappears, and, like copper running from a furnace, proceeds at a rate of four miles an hour. It again disappears, and on its once more coming out into daylight, proceeds in broad streams of about 14 ft. in breadth and 6ft. in depth, percolating also under the lava over which the spectator is walking, and terminates in an upright mass of 7ft. or 8ft., carrying on its surface large and small pieces of lava and ashes, and moving at a rate of about a foot a minute. The sismograph at the Observatory was perfectly quiescent, indicating either a cessation or a new phase in the eruption."

THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

(North British Review.)

1. *The Annals of Indian Administration in the year* 1865-66. From the records issued by the various Indian Governments in 1866-67. Vol. xi. Serampore: printed by Marshal de Cruz. 1867.

2. *The Parliamentary Debates on the Abyssinian War.* November 1867.

It is a striking instance of the uncertain state of public opinion with regard to the duty of the dependencies of Great Britain to render her aid and service in her Imperial wars, that in the Parliamentary debates last autumn on the Abyssinian War, the orators of the Ministry and the leaders of the opposition seemed almost equally perplexed to determine what share of the expenses ought in justice to be borne by India. The proposal of the Government, that India should continue to be charged with the pay of the troops temporarily withdrawn from her garrison for service in Africa, was evidently founded on no principle. The regiments now in Abyssinia are as far removed from the control of the Governor-General as if they were cantoned at Aldershot; and while the war against King Theodore lasts, it is an idle pretence to say that these troops are kept available for immediate service in India, and that therefore their pay may fitly be made a charge on the revenues of that country. The Government can only have snatched at such an excuse because it feared to raise openly the inconveniently broad question, what proportions of the whole cost of the expedition should in fairness be assigned to England and India respectively. Sir Stafford Northcote shrank from affirming that India ought to be regarded as a principal party to the war, in alliance with this country, and that she should be called upon, therefore, to contribute towards defraying the expenditure that will be incurred, such a sum—be it more or less than the pay of the regiments sent from India—as will be a just measure of the value of the interests she has at stake. He contented himself with stringing together a number of precedents, which showed, not that the course the Ministry had determined to take was the right one, but that in former wars the Imperial obligations of India have been very capriciously dealt with in consequence of the want of a settled plan for the distribution of the naval and military charges of expeditions in which England and India are jointly concerned.* Mr. Gladstone was naturally dissatisfied with this narrow and unstatesmanlike way of stating a case which was so strong in its own merits that it could only be weakened by the unskilfulness of its advocates; but he merely suggested that the Government might, by taking higher ground, have given a conclusive answer to critics who held that India was treated shabbily in being required to pay even a moderate portion of the charges on account of the Abyssinian expedition. "If," he said, "the Government should think fit to propose an inquiry—and for my part I am very much disposed to believe it might be useful—into the distribution of the military and naval charges between England and India under the present arrangements, my opinion, my strong opinion, is that the result of that inquiry would be a not inconsiderable addition to the charge of India, and a not inconsiderable diminution of the charge of England." This declaration on the part of the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, that he firmly believes the English people are now made to bear the burden of taxes unfairly imposed upon them for the relief of the people of India—for that is what Mr. Gladstone's "strong opinion" amounts to—was unfortunately robbed of much of its importance by the counter declaration of Earl Russell in the House of Lords a week afterwards, that "if the mother country withdrew troops from any of the colonies" for an Imperial war, "she must take on herself the payment of them," and that there is no reason why we should bear more hardly on India then on the colonies.

The confusion of ideas here briefly indicated would not be of much moment, if the only matter in dispute were whether India should not grant the paltry amount of £300,000 as an aid to the Imperial Government in the war with King Theodore. But the question that has been raised has much wider and more general bearings, affecting the whole constitution and policy of the Empire. The attention of Parliament is so constantly occupied with the discussion of domestic affairs, that it is only now and then a chance debate which allows the home public to catch indistinct, and casual glimpses of the administration of those vast territories in every part of the globe which owe allegiance to the British Crown. No doubt Englishmen would long ere this have learned to view with far other eyes what goes on in the dominions of the Queen beyond the limits of the four seas, if England had from the first consciously and deliberately aimed at conquest and Empire, and had carried on with measured and unfaltering step from one aggression to another bent only on making all nations acknowledge the supremecy of her flag, and on bringing them all alike under the discipline of obedience to a regular and centralized system of government. But no statesmen ever planned the creation of the British Empire; none have attempted to give it a uniform and coherent organization. The colonies consist of numerous settlements of vagrant Englishmen who have gone out into the world to seek their fortune, and who for the most part are indebted to the mother country for no other kind of education than that which the elder Mr. Weller prided himself on giving his son, when he put him out in the streets and left him to shift for himself. When they succeed in life, we rejoice with them in their fame and prosperity; and if any foreign nation tried to injure them, we should protect them to the best of our ability; but we have never done so much for the colonies, nor are the foremost of them yet so firmly established as strong, rich, and self-governed communities, that we should be justified in expecting much assistance from them in any great conflict in which England might be engaged. We hold India, no doubt, by a quite different sort tenure; but the mode in which our Indian possessions have been acquired has not been favourable to a strict definition of the relations that ought to subsist between the paramount power and the dependency. During a century of almost incessant warfare, in which the boundaries of British India have been ever steadily enlarged, till we are now the undisputed lords of the whole Peninsula, a powerful party in England have constantly denounced the policy of conquest and annexation; and the English people in general, unwilling to appear guilty of the inconsistency of denying to other nations the freedom which they themselves claim as the most precious of national birthrights, have reluctantly, and often only under protest, accepted the Imperial dominion secured to them by the combined statecraft and skill in arms of great Englishmen in India. The reputation of Lord Dalhousie, who had the glory of completing the work which Clive and Hastings began, has been as virulently assailed in our own day as that of Sir Philip Francis's victim was nearly a hundred years ago, and the tenor of the accusations in each case is precisely the same. The national conscience is, however, satisfied with these disclaimers of all previous knowledge of, and complicity in, the ambitious designs of the men whose "unhallowed lust of conquest" has given us an Empire at which all the world wonders. We may have had greatness thrust upon us, but it does not follow that because we disapprove of the means by which we have become great we should therefore reject the end. Human virtue has its limits; and the English nation's honest abhorrence of all kinds of arbitrary government has not yet generated such a self-denying spirit within us as would make us capable of the sublime effort of abandoning any piece of territory worth the keeping that had once come into our possession. Cynical foreigners, including some of the natives of India (who will not believe that we have made any great sacrifice, even if we were in earnest, in refusing last year to annex Mysore) are apt to assume that the virtuous indignation we express at the acts of the men who founded and consolidated our Indian Empire is mere hypocrisy; and there is, indeed, some force in the jeering remark that it was not until we had destroyed every formidable enemy who opposed the progress of our arms in India, had reduced all the remaining native Princes to the condition of mere feudatories of the British Crown, and had seized the whole sea-coast, all the strong places, and the most fertile provinces in the Peninsula, that our Government magnanimously proclaimed to the princes and people of India Her Majesty's solemn determination to rest and be thankful, and not to covet the territory of any of her neighbours and allies. It must be owned that these fine phrases are too commonly used by Englishmen as a blind to conceal from themselves the real nature of their rule in India. Afraid to own that their government of that country is a despotism founded on conquest and maintained by force, and that its existence is justified by the peace, order, and prosperity it has secured to a people who were previously given up as a prey to all the evils of anarchy; philosophical Liberals habitually affect to talk of the natives of India as the loyal subjects of a constitutional government, and to have their feelings outraged by proposals to take money out of the Indian Treasury, without the consent of the tax-payers of that country, for the support of Imperial enterprises. Sir Henry Rawlinson, it is true, had the candour to remind the House of Commons last November, that it was a mere misuse of terms to speak of Indian tax-payers as if, like English tax-payers, they possessed the privileges of representative government; but this plainness of speech gave great offence, not only to sentimental politicians like Mr. Fawcett, but to critics, who, though generally holding sentiment in profound aversion, yet consider it a dangerous thing to tell all the world on what footing our government in India really stands. So general is this feeling among our representatives in Parliament, that, in their scrupulous and tender regard for the rights of the natives of India, they even forget their duty to their own constituents, and are content to leave undetermined, from year to year, to the possible injury of British tax-payers, the question raised by Mr. Gladstone, and on which that high financial authority has gone so far as to express beforehand a "very strong opinion," whether the Imperial charges for which England now holds India liable are not fixed on far too low a scale.

The direct consequences of this irresolution and want of sincerity in our treatment of Indian affairs are most hurtful to English influence in India. The people of that country are by no means indifferent to politics, or ignorant of what goes on in England. The vernacular press, which counts its newspapers by the dozen, and their readers by thousands in every large town, is almost entirely in the hands of intelligent, ambitious men, who have been educated in the schools and colleges founded by the British Government, and whose ardent minds have been filled by the liberal training they have thus enjoyed, with Western ideas of nationality and popular rights, to which their forefathers, in the happiest days of Hindu or Mussulman rule, were utter strangers. There is something whimsical in the gravity with which a smart young Brahmin of Calcutta, or Parsee of Bombay, fresh from the study of English constitutional history, and eager to astonish his admiring fellow-countrymen by displaying his perfect familiarity with the manners and customs of English civilization, catches up all the cant phrases of Parliamentary life in this country, and moralizes, in leading articles that mimic with marvellous accuracy every trick of style and tone in our periodical literature, on such a maxim as that taxation without representation is tyranny. These are the men who seriously believe that England's chief mission on earth is to educate the natives of India, in order that when they are fitted for self-government, she may gracefully retire, and leave to them the further control of their own destinies; and, as no one has yet been bold enough to fix the date when this retirement shall take place, the newspaper writers may be forgiven for assuming that such a blessed consummation of our glorious work in the East may be accomplished even in their own day. They constantly write, therefore, with a sort of compassionate good-will towards the British Government as a temporary institution. They acknowledge indeed, that on the whole, our rule has probably been a blessing to India; but they complain that our form of administration is too hard and prosaic for imaginative Orientals; that it does not open out careers for enterprising youth who scorn the peaceful paths of commerce and industry, and that its tame and dull uniformity might perhaps be advantageously exchanged for the attractive irregularity of political life in native States. These critics, happily for themselves, know nothing by personal experience of the actual condition of the subjects of independent native princes, nor do they care to make the reflection that there is not one of the so-called independent States in India which has within itself the elements of cohesion, or which would not fall to pieces within six months if the protection of British troops were withdrawn. Charmed with fantastic visions of national independence, they are eager to anticipate the time when India shall be governed by her own princes, with, of course, the aid and advice of the cleverest and most virtuous graduates from the Universities of the Presidency towns. Meanwhile, having a press as free as that of England or America, they assiduously practise in the newspapers all the arts of independence. They affect mighty airs of indignation at the audacity of England in doing anything with regard to India that has not received the sanction of the national will, and greedily re-echo and exaggerate the complaints of magnanimous members of Parliament, that the people of India are cruelly oppressed, because the Imperial Government arbitrarily determines to defray the expense of a ball to the Sultan, or of parts of the Abyssinian expedition, out of the Indian revenues. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* lately gave a quotation from a native paper, in which the editor, commenting on the proceedings of Parliament, declared it to be a scandalous thing that, while India had to provide a pension for Lady Elgin, because her husband was Governor-General when he died, and to pay England for every pound of powder supplied from this country to the Indian garrisons, the services of Indian regiments were taken for campaigns in foreign countries, and no compensation made to the people of India. Ludicrous as this kind of writing may be, it has a dangerous side also. Such criticisms of the conduct of our Government cannot be largely circulated among an ignorant population, who are naturally inclined to think evil of their alien rulers, without weakening English authority and prestige; and there is no way of silencing the critics, but by making ourselves and others clearly understand what is our actual position in India, and what general principles ought to regulate the financial relations of the two countries.

Can we then define, with any approach to exactness, what are the Imperial obligations of India, while that country remains an important member of the community of nations which forms the British Empire? This question can perhaps best be answered by a reference to what would be the national duties of an Indian Government if India were an independent State. For, it is obvious that the natives of India cannot claim to be more generously treated by their conquerors, than they would be by rulers of their own race and choice. It is much if old precedents as to the doom of conquered countries are set aside in their favour, and if England refrains from exacting a heavy tribute from her Eastern subjects for the relief of British tax-payers. But if this policy is entirely reversed, if India, as a dependency, is absolutely better off, is more thoroughly protected at a less cost to her people, than if she were an independent State, then she has taken advantage of her English connexion in order to relieve herself of a portion of her legitimate burdens at the expense of the rest of the Empire. Now, the chief heads of expenditure in every State are easily ascertained. The Government must first of all secure peace, order, and equality before the law, to all its subjects within the limits of its own territory, and it can attain these ends only by maintaining a strong army and civil service. Then, for the defence of the country against foreign enemies, and the protection of its external commerce, the principal places of the country must be fortified, and a disposable land-force kept always ready for service, and, in addition, there must be a navy powerful in proportion to the extent of the country's maritime interests. Finally, every State requires a diplomatic service to represent the Government at foreign Courts, and to conduct negotiations and watch over the fortunes of citizens dwelling abroad in time of peace. With regard to the first of these three requirements—the maintenance of internal tranquillity,—it will be allowed that India pays for an Army and Civil Service that are fully equal to their duties. Mr. Gladstone indeed contended, in his speech last November, that it was hard upon England to be compelled to receive back at any time, whether she wanted them or not, soldiers whom she had trained for Indian service, if the Governor-General thought he could safely reduce the force at his command by a few regiments; but it is not generally a matter of complaint with us that we have too many troops at home, and any temporary inconvenience England might be put in having to accommodate more regiments than she wanted is surely compensated by the regular payments which India makes on account of the depots of troops kept in this country which are always available in case of need as a part of the home force. The diplomatic work of India is done for her all over the world, except in Persia, by agents whose salaries are paid by the English people; but there is no need to quarrel about rifles, and we will grant that the payment of the expenses of the Persian mission is a sufficient contribution by India towards meeting the whole expenditure on account of Imperial diplomacy.

There remain the naval charges; and at this stage of the inquiry we make the startling discovery that India maintains no navy at all, though about half a million year is provided in the Indian Budget for a marine consisting of dismantled men-of-war, which are now only used as transports. Up to the year 1863, indeed, there did exist an admirable little service, known as the Indian navy, which, though not strong enough to be equal to all the emergencies of a great maritime war, nevertheless, did first-rate work not only in surveying the coasts of all the Eastern seas, and putting down piracy from Zanzibar to Hong-Kong, but in assisting to bring to a successful issue important expeditions against powerful enemies of India in China, Persia, and Burmah. But after the suppression of the Mutiny it became necessary for the Indian Government to find the means of improving the financial position of the country, and bringing to a close the "era of deficits" and Sir Charles Wood, in his zeal for retrenchment, took it into his head one day to abolish the Indian Navy. A word from the Secretary of State was enough. Parliament considers it unfashionable to discuss Indian questions, and acquiesced without a thought in what Sir Charles Wood proposed. So the service was broken up, the ships were put out of commission, the officers compelled to retire on pensions, and India was left without even a gunboat of her own to protect more than three thousand miles of sea-coast, and a commerce of 100 millions sterling.* This however, was not all. Formerly, the officers and men of cruisers of the Royal Navy on the East Indian station used to receive extra pay or batta from the Indian Government. This custom also Sir Charles Wood did away with while throwing on the Royal ships much more severe work than they formerly undertook in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. It may be estimated that the saving to India by these changes amounts to nearly a million sterling a year. Part of this amount is now added to the burdens of the English people; part is made up by the diminished efficiency of the naval force employed for the defence of India. The squadron employed on the East Indian station has necessarily been strengthened, but it is composed of ships not built for service in tropical seas, and manned by officers and crews whose wretched pay makes them thoroughly disgusted with their work. Now, if India stood alone, the first condition of her existence as an independent State would be, that she should take rank as a strong maritime power. Geographically, her position in Asia somewhat resembles that of Italy in Europe: and if the newly-constituted Italian kingdom is compelled to devote two millions a year to its navy, it is not an extravagant supposition that India with a commerce twice as valuable, would be forced to spend twice as much in order to place her navy on such a footing as would secure the respect of foreign powers, and prevent the depredations of the pirates that swarm in every eastern sea.

We come then, to this conclusion, that whereas it is the national duty of the people of India to support out of their own revenues land and sea forces sufficient for all purposes of peace and war they obtain, by the incorporation of their country in the British Empire, the privilege of having a navy maintained for them at the expense of the good natured people of England. We may well, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, already feel that we are over-burdened with the weight of Empire, when we carry out this absurdly Quixotic policy of conquering foreign countries with apparently no other purpose in view than that of increasing our own taxation for the benefit of the natives we subdue. Surely we ought to be just to our humbler fellow-countrymen who pay taxes at home, before choosing to be generous to the "oppressed tax-payers" of India? Lord Russell says we shold treat India as liberally as we do our own colonies. But even with regard to the colonies we have recognised, the principle that as soon as they are able to stand alone, they shall provide for their protection at their own expense; and it cannot therefore be unfair to say, with regard to India, that that dependency, to which we are bound by no ties of kindred ought to pay its own way. It cannot be illiberal to demand that the natives of India shall share with us the responsibilities as well as the advantages of being British subjects, and that they shall be prepared, while the Empire lasts, to cast in their lot for good as well as evil with our own Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking rather as the head of the Indian Government than as an English Minister and Member of Parliament, contended last November that it would be "monstrous" to call upon India for help in England's European wars; but in point of principle her liability is equally binding in all our Imperial wars, whether the field of action be Europe or Asia, though, as a matter of convenience, no doubt her forces should generally be excused from service on this side of the Isthmus of Suez, on condition of taking a principal part in our Eastern wars. In any case, however, the people of England have a right to insist on having such an army and navy kept on foot by India, as the importance of that country's national national interests demands so that, now, its separate existence is merged in that of the British Empire, it may be capable of doing its fair share of the Imperial work. Lord Cranbourne thinks it would be dangerous to have India converted into a huge Imperial camp and arsenal, from which a Secretary of State could at any time send out formidable expeditions; but it is a mere question of Parliamentary discipline whether or not any Minister shall have absolute power to dispose of the fleets and armies of India at his pleasure. If Parliament attends to its duty, it can easily control the action of the Secretary of State for India; but it will hardly be suggested that we should deprive ourselves of the military advantages which the possession of India places at our command, and go on paying for the defence of that country at sea (as we do while the Royal Navy is employed for that purpose, and no compensation in money or kind is paid to England), because the House of Commons does not choose to enforce the Parliamentary responsibility of the Indian Minister. If the representatives of the people in Parliament neglect their duty, the people of course must be the sufferers; but when the constituencies once understand what are the consequences to the tax-payers of Great Britain of the lax way in which Indian affairs are treated by Parliament, they will not be long at a loss to devise the means of making India do her duty by the Empire, and yet keeping within due constitutional limits the liberty of the Executive Government to employ her forces in wars beyond her own boundaries.

* The 'Monitors' now being built in England for the Government of Bombay are only intended to complete the defences of Bombay harbour, though, if England insisted on India doing her own work, they ought to be, and might be, made the nucleus of a new and efficient Indian Navy.

* In the first China war, the East India Company paid the expenses of the troops sent from India to China, besides providing at its own cost, new regiments to take the place of those troops in India. In the Persian War of 1856 India bore, not only the whole of the ordinary, but half of the extraordinary expenditure. In the second China war the Imperial Government paid everything. In the third China war, India only paid the expenses of the vessels employed in the expedition, all other charges being borne by England

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Marseilles, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rates of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

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Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and discounts, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 *(one Million Sterling)* in 100,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅛ "
3	do.	1/11 11/16 "
2	do.	1/11 5/8 "
1	do.	1/11 9/16 "
On demand		1/11½ "
On Scotland	do.	1/11⅝ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon which accounts the balance of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th March, 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,925.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight	...	...at 2s. 0d.	
4 do.	...	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
3 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand	...	...at 1s. 11 5/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 11 ½d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums below one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 30th March, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 m's sight above	6	1s. 11¾d.	
" 4	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	"
On demand		1s. 11 9/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11 5/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6	do.	...	5 "
3	do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or from sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ⅛ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s.			
4 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
3 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 12¾d.	"
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 11¾d.	"
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 26th March, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*rd March* 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 80,000.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 35, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	4 "
"	12	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

ME. FREDERIC CAUVIN, gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to the disposition of the Learner.

Mme. Frederic Cauvin has her Diploma by the French Academy.

Meadow Street, No. 5, near Rosselet & Co.

PESTONJEE DOULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Carnadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.

A new and most useful description of DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable Papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided, and contains two spring Inks and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Tray, in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 30 each.

A Catalogue, fully illustrating this useful box, sent free on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.
Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne Qts.....at Rs.	42	per doz
Do. Do. Pts.....	29	"
Do. Moselle .....Qts.....	42	"
Do. Brandy	41	"
Do. Sherry	25	"
Do. Claret	23	"
Ronaldson's Sherry.....	28	"
Do. Do.	22	"
Freittas, Abrew & Co.'s Madeira.....	30	"
Rutherford Drury & Co.'s do. n Pipes.		

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and